

Kenyon College

Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange

Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1861

11-19-1861

Mount Vernon Democratic Banner November 19, 1861

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digital.kenyon.edu/banner1861>



Part of the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

"Mount Vernon Democratic Banner November 19, 1861" (1861). *Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1861*. 15.
<https://digital.kenyon.edu/banner1861/15>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1861 by an authorized administrator of Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact noltj@kenyon.edu.

The Democratic Banner

EDITED BY L. HARPER.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1861.
NO. 1,000.

PERSONAL.

We see it announced that our townsman, General MORAN, has been appointed Brigadier General. He brought with him from Europe full military equipment, determined to take a field on his arrival in this country. But a ironic disease, which has become aggravated since his return, will prevent him from going to the field for the present. Added to this, will be remembered that he has been absent from his family during a period of six years, and has only been reunited with them two weeks.

GRAND NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT.

The Naval Expedition to Port Royal, South Carolina, has been a brilliant and in all respects successful affair. The bombardment of Forts Walker and Beauregard, was a signal triumph of the combined Army and Navy forces. The rebel army fought well, but their rifle batteries, becoming too hot for comfort and safety, they made a rapid exit to more congenial quarters. The Stars and Stripes now proudly float on South Carolina soil.

Beaufort was not burned, as at first reported, but fell into the possession of the Federal army, without opposition—the inhabitants having "vamosed the ranche," not a human being, save a drunken loafer, being found in the streets. The town is to be a port of entry. It is the outlet of the largest and wealthiest cotton region in the South.

We have no intelligence of an advance of the Federal Army from Beaufort toward Charleston or Savannah. It is supposed that strong fortifications will be erected, and the army greatly increased, before a forward movement is planned.

Thus has the lion of Rebellion been bearded in his den! After the many disasters that have happened to the Federal Army, the friends of the Union have now reason to hope a fatal blow has been struck at the Monster Secession.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Banner, we publish an article from the New York Independent (Henry Ward Beecher's paper), which states that Mr. Seward has declared "that the Government cannot succeed in this war; that the Southern Confederacy will probably be recognized by the European powers, and that peace will be the result in sixty days."

This statement has created intense excitement at Washington, especially as the Independent has been chosen as the official organ of the Administration in the City of New York.

The Washington Star states that the Administration has sent an order to arrest the editor of the New York Independent, and commit him to Fort Warren, for writing the paragraph quoted above. We can scarcely credit this report, however, as the Independent is a leading and influential Republican paper. If the editor was a Democrat, he would be "juggled" without a moment's delay.

MORE ABOUT FREMONT.

The official Report of Adjutant General Thomas, made at the special instance of Secretary Cameron, which we publish on the first page of this week's Banner, will open the eyes of the country in regard to the enormous frauds and wholesale swindling practised in Missouri under the Administration of Gen. Fremont.

The political friends and admirers of Fremont assert that Gen. Thomas gathered his facts from the enemies of Fremont, without giving the subject that laborious investigation which its importance demanded. As to the truth of this allegation we have no means of determining; but if even one half the statements contained in the report are true, it would not only have been the disgrace but the ruin of the country to have continued Fremont longer in the service.

The stories telegraphed from St. Louis in regard to the awful indignation that existed in Fremont's camp, upon hearing of his removal, are now said to be pure fiction. The matter has been investigated by the Administration, and it is claimed that no such state of feeling prevailed, outside the band of California swindlers, who were gathered around the person of Fremont. These rascals having been deprived of the opportunity of cheating the Government, raised a terrible howl, and sent despatches all over the country, giving a false coloring to the state of facts that existed.

It has also been ascertained that the statement telegraphed by Fremont's clacklers in regard to his removal "just on the eve of a battle, right in sight of the enemy," is all moonshine. It is said Fremont had in his possession the order of removal several days before it was announced publicly in his camp, and at the time the enemy was from fifty to seventy miles distant!

These false statements telegraphed by the friends of Fremont from Missouri, have caused great indignation at Washington, and are looked upon as an attempt to "intimidate the Government." It is said that the writers of the despatches are to be arrested for "treason."

The Ohio State Journal, a Fremont-Abolition paper, says:

"The telegraph informs us that there is an 'indignation' manifested at Washington on account of the use of despatches by 'Fremont's friends' to intimidate the Government.' And it is intimated that a certain gentleman connected with the St. Louis Republic is to be arrested for such an overt act of treason as attempting to secure the United States Government! Now, if the Government can be intimidated by such means, better let it secret, and let the 'correspondent' go at large; if it cannot be so intimidated, better let it be known by not arresting the 'correspondent.' So that in either case the Government had better not 'go fishing for gudgeons in such shallow water.'"

Such language as this might be expected from the Journal—a paper that only a few months since boldly advocated a dissolution of the Union! Mr. Lincoln should keep a close watch upon these treasonable Abolitionists, who are doing everything in their power to ruin the country, and convert the present war into a mere Abolition raid against slavery.

Candidates who are indebted to us for printing tickets, will oblige us by paying up. We have several accounts of this kind which have been standing on our books for some years. They should be cancelled.

SPEECH OF GEN. MORGAN.

There was an immense meeting at the Court House on Saturday afternoon last, to hear Gen. MORAN, our late Minister to Portugal, speak on the subject of the present war. The large Court Room was densely crowded, that it was next to impossible to find even a comfortable place to stand. Our engagements prevented us from being present only for half an hour; but so far as we heard the remarks of Gen. M., they were characterized by all that ability for which he is celebrated. He went into an elaborate discussion not only of the causes of the present unfortunate war, but many other topics connected with the history of our country. Whatever opinion may exist as to the subject matter of his speech amongst those who were present, all will concede that he was sincere, honest and patriotic in all he said.

THE MAJOR IN MORE TROUBLE.

Our military friend, Major SARR, appears to be in trouble up to his eyes. The charges against him in regard to his shameful conduct towards Mr. SCRIBNER, he does not deny; and therefore judgment must be entered against him *pro confesso*, in this case.

But now a still greater trouble comes upon him. He is charged by a correspondent of the Republican with having misapplied the monies assessed upon the "Union" candidates and paid into his hands as Chairman of the "Union Central Committee." The Major, in a communication in his personal organ, the Express, indignantly denies these charges, and says that he has "for the last six years been hunted down by a pack of unprincipled political dogs," &c. He makes a kind of report of his management of the party funds, whether truthful and satisfactory, we don't know and don't care. It is none of our funeral; and the Major and his Republican friends may fight it out the best way they can. We don't care a darn which whips! Go it hawk! Go it buzzard! Go it blacksnake!

An Abolition Pamphlet.

We have received a pamphlet under the frank of Charles Sumner, the Abolition Senator from Massachusetts, which the writer in note requests us to publish as an Editorial, or at least as a communication, in the columns of the Banner. This is a rank reasonable article, of the John Brown-irrepressible-conflict-Abolition stamp; and as we don't muster in any such company we must respectfully decline presenting such literature to our readers.

We notice that brother Ramsey has received the same pamphlet, and promises to publish it as a communication in his paper. The object of the writer is to convert the present war into a crusade against Slavery. Old Abe should send the fellow to Fort Lafayette.

New Department.

By a recent order from the War Department, an arrangement of Military Districts has been effected. The following are all the important ones:

The Department of Kansas is to include the State of Kansas, the Indian Territory, West Arkansas, and the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, and Decatur, to be commanded by Major General Hunter; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

The Department of the Missouri is to include the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland river, to be commanded by Major General H. W. Halleck, U. S. A.

The Department of the Ohio, to consist of the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and that portion of Kentucky east of the Cumberland river, and the State of Tennessee to be commanded by Brig. Gen. D. C. Buell; headquarters at Louisville.

The Department of Western Virginia, to consist of that portion of Virginia included in the old Department of the Ohio, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Rosecrans, U. S. A.

IS THIS "TREASON."

The Mansfield Herald, a well decided Republican paper, has the following fling at the Administration:

"The Administration is exhibiting unusual vigor—in the removal of military commanders. Not satisfied with superseding FREMONT, it has also displaced Gen. W. T. Sherman, of the Department of the Ohio. We are in ignorance as to Gen. S.'s offence. As he never bought any war material in Europe, and is not charged with extravagance, or corruption, the public would like to know wherein he failed. Adjutant-General Thomas' letter, however may have some connection with the removal. The country would congratulate itself if the Government would remove rebels as promptly."

The Editors of the Herald will have to be a little cautious or else they may be furnished with leading at Fort Lafayette, in company with the Editor of the New York Independent. Old Abe is now paying his particular respects to the Abolitionists.

What has become of Holt and Johnson. Ever since Judge Holt wrote that letter to the President, (says the Lima Democrat), denouncing Fremont's emancipation proclamation, he has been dropped like a hot potato by the Republican and Abolition press and politicians, who, before that event, were lavish with their praise and adulation; and some went so far as to say they were ready to "swear by Joe Holt."

The same has been the case with Gov. Johnson, since his speech in Dayton in which he declared that an "Abolitionist is as much of a Secessionist as any to be found in South Carolina."

What is the matter gentlemen—are Holt and Johnson less patriotic now than they were before, or did they tell some unpardonable truths about you?

Report Contradicted.

The St. Louis papers contradict the report that Ex-Governor Fremont was about to set himself up as dictator in the West, and carry on a sort of independent war, without authority from Washington.

More About the Pikeville Battle.

Reports from headquarters, dated the 13th inst., received this evening through reliable gentlemen who were at Pikeville, say that our troops attacked the rebels, 1,000 strong who were posted on a hill, killing 90 to 100 and taking 60 prisoners. The rest scattered. Col. John S. Williams was the first man to run away. Six of Col. Marshall's men were killed and 15 wounded. His horse was shot under him. Fifteen of Col. Fife's men were wounded, but none killed. The above is reliable.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The Good Old Democracy Right Side Up!

In every State where the Democracy adhered to their party nominations, and the Republicans did not get up a bogus Union ticket, our friends have some remarkably well this fall.

Pennsylvania.

The old Keystone State, which gave Lincoln a majority of 70,000 now goes Democratic by 46,000 majority. This is glorious!

New Jersey Democratic.

Under this heading, the Newark (N. J.) News of the 7th inst. says:

"The Democracy have gained largely in New Jersey, and will have a majority of 700 or 800 in the Assembly and a majority on joint ballot."

The News exults prodigiously over the result in Essex County, which is the largest and most populous in the State, and which in former days, was a strong Henry Clay Whig County, giving from 1,500 to 2,000 majority. It now elects the entire Democratic county ticket and Democratic Sheriff by 1,350 majority.

Illinois Election.

The returns from the county elections in Illinois look well for the Democracy.

Of the seventy-five members to the State Constitutional Convention, the Democrats have elected over forty.

There is, therefore, no doubt the Democrats will have a majority, and will be enabled to adopt a Democratic Constitution. The result of this election, therefore, is important upon the future of Illinois politics, and has been looked to with considerable interest.

Wisconsin Election.

The returns from Wisconsin look well. Milwaukee city gives Ferguson, Democrat for Governor, twenty-five hundred majority. The Democrats carried every Ward.

The Democrats gain largely in the State—Lincoln's major was about twenty-five thousand.

Our Wisconsin friends have made a gallant fight.

The Milwaukee News of the 7th inst., says:

The returns which have thus far been received are favorable to the election of the whole Democratic State ticket. There are over eight hundred cities and towns in the State—but one hundred and one have yet been heard from. In these Ferguson will gain 2,087 over Horner's vote of two years ago, when Randall was elected by only 3,550 majority. The chance of all the other candidates upon the Democratic State ticket is still better for an election than that of Mr. Ferguson.

We have also gained several Senators, and enough members of the Assembly to render the political complexion of that body doubtful.

The New York Elections.

The Tribune of the 11th, says that Mr. Wright, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner in New York, is undoubtedly elected; also, that late returns show the election of Mr. Jacob S. Freer, Dem., to the Senate from the West (Ulster and Greene) district, instead of T. R. WASTON, Union Dem., and the success of JOHN GANSEN, Dem., instead of Henry W. ROGERS, Union Dem., in the thirty-first (Erie) district.

There will doubtless be a large Union majority in the Legislature, as the Abolitionist now profess to be for the Union.

The Rebel Agents in Mexico.

A gentleman occupying a high position in Mexico, has just arrived in Washington with important information, which he has laid before the government, from the west coast of Mexico and Sonora. It appears that the whole west coast is greatly excited at the contemplated intervention of England, France and Spain in their affairs, and they have applied to our government to know whether it will sustain them in their stand against the intrigues of Spain. The rebel agents are now very busy in this section of Mexico. They have, however, thus far found little sympathy, the people nearly all favoring the cause of the federal government. This is also the case in all the States throughout Mexico. The rebels, however, hold out flattering promises, and offer money in kind of treaties, and to aid them with money.

A Million of Men Wanted for the War.

The President is engaged upon his message to Congress. With a view to an economical prosecution of the war, it is understood in the best informed circles, that an increase of the volunteer army will be called for. We are now in a position, telegraphs Colonel Fomey, to estimate the strength of the force to be met in the field, and to meet that force effectively, we will require a million of men. The rebellion has hitherto been under-estimated; now the veil has been removed; our work is presented before us; it is not of small magnitude, but it is not beyond our control. We are more than equal to this duty, our resources are men and arms are far more than equal to all that will be required of us. If there is a deficiency in any one thing it is PATRIOTISM, the very element which gained for us our liberty and our Government. We are ready to acknowledge that we have lost the services of our officers, and we are prepared to maintain and perpetuate those glorious principles of government which they by their blood and treasure purchased for us, and bequeathed to us, as *an trust*, as our inheritance and as that of our children.

English Cant.

Ten years ago that most estimable man of Massachusetts, William Ware, (now deceased), wrote a book about Europe, in which, while praising the English people for many good traits, he denounced the national habit of cant, as shown in the gravest matters, thus:

"They lecture the world on the virtues and duties of peace, but without scruple will let loose the dogs of war whenever their cottons, their woollens, their iron or their opium are interfered with. They are filled with a very virtuous indignation at the continued existence of American slavery, although it was they who planted it here, and that too against our most earnest remonstrances, while, at the same time, they swallow without difficulty the slavery of 150,000,000 of Hindus, they give uppers and breakfasts on Sundays, whereby armies of servants are detained in personal attendance on their masters throughout the day, and for a pretense stop the Sunday mail, that all the various operatives connected therewith may go to church and say their prayers. They are sadly pained that the Americans should love the dollar as well as the only difference being that their love of the pound is the same, only five times as much."

So much for English cant.

Lieut. Urquhart, of Harrison County, is raising a company, which he expects to have ready to leave Cadiz on the 20th, for Camp Andrews, near this city.

Coming Events.

The following is from the last issue of the New York Independent:

"Just as we are going to press, we receive a most important piece of information from a reliable source. It is nothing less than the expressed conviction of Mr. Seward that the Government cannot succeed in this war; that the Confederacy will probably be recognized by the European powers; and that peace will be the result in sixty days. In view of this, Mr. Seward has been sent to England, and if he shall find the British Ministry determined to recognize the Confederacy, the Administration here will prepare at once for peace."

"It was to pave the way for this that the discouraging report of Adjutant General Thomas was allowed to be published. We have no space at this late hour to remark on this information, except to say that, if entirely correct (as we are positively assured), it will simply break down the Administration and destroy the country."

There are, to say the least, strong probabilities in favor of the correctness of this information. That a majority of the members of the Administration, the President included, have had some conversation with the British Ministry, indicated by the circumstances, there are many reasons to believe. It is the only one that is in any way consistent with the policy which the Administration has pursued; and is doubtless the foundation of the often-repeated prediction of Mr. Seward of a speedy close of the war.

There are also indications that this state of feeling has been, in some way, communicated Southwardly, and in the published and unpublished conversations of leading Southern men, the prevalence of the idea of a speedy termination of the war, by a recognition of the independence of the Confederacy, is to be perceived.

By means not easily to be described, the public mind there has been preparing for it; and the indisposition of the Confederates to push hostilities to a forcible issue in Missouri, has been by some attributed to this influence. That this has had something to do with the proceedings against Gen. Fremont, is, to say the least, probable.

What effect this policy will have upon the Administration or the country is a matter upon which there will be differences of opinion. If not ousted by a military chieftain, in *his arms*, Mr. Lincoln will doubtless live out his term of office in the Presidential chair; and whether or not the country will be destroyed, will depend upon the question in what will consist the destruction of the country. We have arrived at that condition when the question, what is expedient, has become almost as pressing as the question, what is right; and when it becomes a matter of doubt whether the South can be subdued, it is at least safe to inquire in case it cannot, what then is to be done?

We take the above from the Cincinnati Press of Saturday last, Nov. 9. Mr. HENRY WARD BEECHER does not say who is his "reliable" authority, but it is fair to presume that he would not make this statement, unless it was from such a source as lead him to believe there was some truth in it.

We have long been of the opinion that there were men in the Cabinet, who favor the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or, in other words, were anxious to cut loose from the slave States. They used their influence to, and did defeat every measure of compromise last winter, which would have prevented a dissolution of the Union and the war. They also believed that it was impossible to save the Union by a war. Time will prove whether they were right. As the Independent was selected by Mr. Seward for the publication of the laws, there would appear to be some grounds for this statement.—Statesman.

Imprisoned for Speaking Disrespectfully of the Administration.

William Johnson, an engineer, was arrested by Police Officer Walker, of the Seventh precinct, on charge of using disrespectful language regarding President Lincoln's Administration.—The prisoner was brought to the Essex Market Police Court, where he was condemned to ten days imprisonment in the Tombs.—N. Y. Herald, Oct. 18.

It is this rule is to be carried out we fear many of our Republican editors will get into trouble. As a specimen, we copy the following risk morsel from the Religious (C) Telescope, of Dayton, Ohio:

Adjutant-General Thomas, who accompanied Secretary Cameron to Missouri, has made a report which stamps him as one of the weakest and meanest of men. The long ears stick out from almost every paragraph. It is evident that he hates Fremont intensely, but the malice is not true and of no proportion to his sense. A government which would pay the slightest attention to such a report, would condemn itself to eternal infamy.

If the Administration did pay "the slightest attention" to Gen. Thomas's report, according to this moral (!) and religious (!) paper, it is condemned to "eternal infamy."

What Jeff Davis Said.

The "Independent" money writer is responsible for the following:

A Northern gentleman of great wealth, well known to us, went to Mr. Jeff. Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and said: "Mr. Davis, you are a Southerner, and we shall treat it all in the same way? We do not pretend to give the exact words of the conversation, but this was its purport."

Incredible Atrocity.

Under the head of "Putting Dead Yankees to New Use," the Norfolk Day Book has the following paragraph:

We have recently seen some candles which we would have been made from human fat, and fat fried from dead men who had been slain in several of the battles which have taken place between them and the Southerners.—We don't know whether our informant was joking or not, but certain it is the candles look much as if they were made from human fat, and emanated from such a source.

Pistiana.

The admirers of pugilistic warfare will be interested in learning that a challenge has been sent by Maco, the "Staleybridge Chicken," who at present claims to be the "Champion of England," to John C. Heenan, to have a fight in Canada. As Heenan will be certain to take up the glove, another brutal assault may be looked for to come off shortly.

The Blairs and Fremont.

The Blairs have succeeded in effecting the removal of Fremont. So far very good. Now, if Fremont could manage to secure the removal of the two Blairs, a shout of joy would be heard all over the land. Two greater political humbugs are not to be found in the country, than Frank and Montgomery Blair.

Read Professor Wood's advertisement in another column.

GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION!

A Glorious Success!

Full Details of the Fight and Victory!

The Whole Federal Force, 15,000 Men, Safely Landed!

Contrabands in any quantity Ready to Work or Leave!

Capture of Beaufort Confirmed!

Only One White Man in the Place!

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 12.

The steamer Bienville has just arrived at Old Point from the great Expedition. She left Port Royal on Sunday morning and brings cheering intelligence.

Capt. Steadman however left her at this place and proceeded direct to Washington with dispatches and trophies—two brass cannon and a caisson.

He reports that the gale encountered by the fleet was very severe. The Union and Osceola were ashore and were not previously reported to have been captured.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th. On Tuesday the smaller gun boats rounded the shore, under the fire from the forts, which did no damage. On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning, the 7th inst, the men-of-war and the gun boats advanced to the attack. The action commenced at 10 A.M., and was hotly contested until 4 P.M., when the rebels, after the expenditure of many shells, were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works and to beat a hasty retreat.

Our loss was eight men and one officer. The Chief Engineer of the Mohican was killed and twenty-two wounded. The rebel loss was known. Fifty-two bodies were found by our men and buried. All their wounded, except two, were carried off. Two forts were captured—Fort Walker on Hilton Head, mounting twenty-three guns, and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point, mounting 40 guns, and of heavy caliber. The forts were both new and splendid earth works of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science and pronounced by our engineers as impregnable against any assault by the land force.

The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect rout. They left everything arms and equipments of all kinds, even to the officers' swords and commissions, all the letters and papers, both public and private, order books and documents of all kinds were left in their flight and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information.

Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff. Davis to the commander of the fleet, informing him of the sailing of the fleet and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal.

The fleet, on the evening of the 10th, was seized with a perfect panic. The day after the fight the Senea and two other gun boats proceeded to Beaufort and found but one white man in the place, and he was drunk. All the plantations up to the river were deserted, and the negroes, who were seen in great numbers, and who, as the boats passed, came down to the shore with bundles in their hands, as if they expected to be taken off.

They seized all the letters in the Post Office. For the first time the fleet, the whole army, about 15,000 men, were safely landed and established on shore. The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells. The force of the enemy, as ascertained from their papers, was 10,000 men, under Gen. Drayton, of South Carolina.

Our victory is complete. The rebels left everything but their lives, which they saved by running. But four persons were found, and two of them were wounded. All hands of the fleet are reported as suffering in the most gallant manner. The reporters who accompanied the expedition from New York are on the Bienville with full details.

Baltimore, Nov. 13.

From an officer just come up we gather the following additional particulars: None of our vessels were sunk. The Pawnee lost killed and 2 wounded, and suffered more injury than any other, but was not disabled. A round shot went through her ward room. The Washburn had her mainmast badly hurt with round shot. The Assistant Engineer of the Mohican was badly wounded and the Chief killed.

When our troops took possession of the forts they found the flag flying on the fort on Hilton Head. The rebels had mined the works and fixed the halcyons of the flag, that when the flag should be drawn down the mine would explode. The halcyons sprung a mine and a house used by the officers, but did little damage and hurt none. The magazine did not explode. A large quantity of powder was found; also a large amount of English ammunition and projectiles.

New York, Nov. 13.

The Tribune's special from Fort Monroe says, "The fleet formed in two grand lines for the fight; the Washburn led and the Bienville flanking the movement, which was in a circle, first delivering broadsides into Fort Beauregard on the north-west, and as the fleet moved, taking Fort Walker on the south-west. Both forts were captured without a shot."

The Pawnee got a round shot and were considerably damaged. A ground loss is supposed to 200. Gen. Drayton commanded at Fort Walker and Col. Elliott at Fort Beauregard.

The rebels withdrew across Skull Creek to the village twenty-five miles in the interior, where it is supposed they intend making a stand.

The negroes had already begun to pillage and destroy Beaufort. The white population fled to Charleston on a small steamer by the inside route.

Gen. Sherman has hundreds of negro laborers. There was a panic at Savannah, and it is believed its capture would be easy. It is understood that Gen. Sherman will improve the defenses of his position before making any further movements.

In the forts was found a large supply of ammunition and stores of the best description.—Com. Dupont will immediately survey the harbor and place buoys and erect lights.

The position will be made a permanent base of operations.

The fleet stood within 700 and 1,000 feet of the forts, using five second fuses, and poured shell into them at the rate of 2,000 per hour.—Not a single shell sent by the rebels burst in the ships.

The Washburn was struck several times as was most of the fleet, but every ship was in a fighting condition when the rebels took to their heels.

The Surgeon of Fort Walker was killed. At Charleston, the next day, thirteen minute guns were fired, indicating the burial of a Brigadier General.

The troops here not occupied Beaufort when the steamer left, being better engaged in strengthening their position.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Capt. Steadman arrived here at noon today bringing official dispatches of the naval expedition. He is also bearer of two rebel flags one Palmetto flag and the American flag, first hoisted in South Carolina over Fort Walker.

Capt. Steadman reports that the captured forts are magnificent, with covered ways and bomb-proof, and that all troops had to do was to occupy them. They can be held against any opposing force. Among the most efficient vessels were found to be the new gunboats, and of which the Navy Department had 23 constructed expressly for such purposes, and their success, both in the gale and under the fire, was perfect.

Commander Drayton, of the Pocahontas, is the brother of Gen. Drayton, who commanded the rebel force. Capt. Steadman, who brings

THE DISPATCHES, IS THE SON OF A FORMER MAYOR OF CHARLESTON.

On the reception of the official dispatches, the following order was issued:

General Orders.—The Department announces to the Navy and to the country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces, respectively—commanded by flag officer S. F. Dupont and Brigadier General W. H. Sherman, in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance to Port Royal Harbor, S. C.

To commemorate this signal victory, it is ordered that a national salute be fired from each navy yard at Meridian on the day after the receipt of this order.

Com. Dupont's official dispatch to Secretary Welles contains nothing of additional interest, being merely a short narrative of events. Accompanying the dispatch were several trophies belonging to the State of South Carolina. A list of casualties also received: Total killed, 8; wounded severely, 6; slightly wounded, 17; total killed and wounded, 31.

A letter to Secretary Welles from Com. Dupont, since writing his official dispatches, to secure for gun boats Beaufort to take possession of the town and protect the inhabitants, but found the place abandoned to negroes, who are reported in a lawless condition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

The following is an extract from a private letter, from an officer engaged in the bombardment of Port Royal, to a friend in the North. Our forces have been completely successful. The negroes are wild and plundering their masters' houses. The whites have been driving the negroes away by force and shooting them down, but they still come to the gun boats.

A letter to Secretary Welles from Com. Dupont, since writing his official dispatches, to secure for gun boats Beaufort to take possession of the town and protect the inhabitants, but found the place abandoned to negroes, who are reported in a lawless condition.

Gen. Sherman's report to Adjutant General Thomas is received. He says it was agreed between Commodore Dupont and himself, leaving that Gen. Banks or Stone will cross. Just above Poolesville the river is low enough for infantry to ford.

A private letter received in this city from the Gulf squadron, states positively that the privateer Sumter has been captured, and that her crew is on board the Niagara, on her way North.

<

